DISPOSITION: October 11, 1949. Defualt decree of condemnation and destruction.

2908. Misbranding of Calgum. U. S. v. 19 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27196. Sample No. 55506–K.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about May 19, 1949, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 4, 1949, by the Calgum Co., from Topeka, Kans.

PRODUCT: 19 boxes of *Calgum* at Kansas City, Mo. Examination showed that the product was a chewing gum, containing small amounts of calcium, phosphorus, and fluorine.

LABEL, IN PART: "Calgum Nourishes Bones and Teeth."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was effective to prevent and correct degeneration of body, bones, and nerves, caries, soft teeth, brittle nails, malnutrition, nervousness, loss of weight, and lowered resistance, whereas the article was not effective for such purposes.

The article was alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: September 15, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2909. Misbranding of Super Polar Ray (device). U. S. v. 20 Devices, etc. (F. D. C. No. 27329. Sample No. 51928–K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 15, 1949, Southern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: In the year 1931, from Homer City, Pa.

PRODUCT: 20 devices known as *Super Polar Ray*, together with 17 coils of wire and a number of circulars entitled "Facts You Should Investigate" and "Revitalize Revive Rebuild," in the possession of Mrs. Alma H. Minning, Cincinnati, Ohio. Examination showed that the device consisted of a series of coils of wire in a leatherette covering, with a short length of wire for plugging into an electrical socket and additional coils consisting of 56 turns of covered copper wire for use in repairing the device.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circulars were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the device would be effective in the treatment of arthritis, asthma, bladder trouble, Bright's disease, bronchitis, "colytus," constipation, diabetes, eczema, gastritis, goiter, heart trouble, hemorrhoids, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, indigestion, insomnia, lumbago, nervous disorders, neuralgia, neuritis, pernicious anemia, "polytus," poor circulation, "prostrate" trouble, rheumatism, sciatica, sinus trouble, ulcerated stomach, "varicos" veins, eye trouble, and cancer of the stomach. The device would not be effective in the treatment of these conditions. The device was misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: September 23, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. A number of the devices and circulars were ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, and the remainder were ordered destroyed.